

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 4, of the specification as follows:

In the invention, the disproportionated rosin to be used as the acid component (a) may be that which is prepared by any of conventionally known processes. As one example thereof, there is illustrated a process of reacting rosin in the presence of a disproportionation catalyst such as Pd-on-carbon catalyst for 4 hours at a temperature of 280°C and a pressure of 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and saponifying the resulting reaction product. On the other hand, the terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid to be used as the acid component (a) include terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid and the lower alkyl esters thereof. Examples of the lower alkyl ester of terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid include dimethyl terephthalate, dimethyl isophthalate, diethyl terephthalate, diethyl isophthalate, dibutyl terephthalate and dibutyl isophthalate. Of these, dimethyl ~~terephthalate~~ terephthalate and dimethyl isophthalate are preferred in view of cost and handling. These dicarboxylic acids or the lower alkyl esters thereof may be used independently or in combination of two or more thereof. The molar ratio of (1) ~~disproportionated~~ disproportionated rosin to (2) terephthalic acid and/or isophthalic acid, (1) / (2) , is preferably from 0.2 to 0.6. In case where the molar ratio of (1) ~~disproportionated~~ disproportionated rosin to (2) terephthalic acid and/or isophthalic acid, (1)/(2), is less than 0.2, there results a poor fixing property and, in addition, fog is liable to take place whereas, in case where the molar ratio exceeds 0.6, there results a poor anti-offset property and, in addition, image density is liable to be decreased.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 29, line 10, of the specification as follows:

Additionally, as a fixing device using a fixing belt, there have conventionally been known ones having various structures including those which are described in, for example, JP-A-10-48868 and JP-A-6-75422. Here, the fixing device using the fixing belt is roughly illustrated by reference to the fixing device shown in Fig. 1 and described in JP-A-10-48868. In the fixing device shown in Fig. 1, a fixing belt (diameter: 30mm) 1 is provided around the outer periphery of a cylinder member 2 comprising a heat-resistant mold and, as a pressure-applying roller (diameter: 30mm) 5 is driven, the belt rotates due to the friction force of the pressure-applying roller. A ceramic heater 3 is provided in the fixing nip portion N (heating width H in the portion where the fixing belt and the pressure-applying roller are press-contacted with each other is the same as the width of a heater 3). The belt 1 comprises a polyimide film (50- $\mu$ m thick) having formed thereon a conductive primer (10- $\mu$ m thick) and a release layer of a fluorine-containing resin (10- $\mu$ m thick). The pressure-applying roller 5 comprises a silicone rubber elastic layer (3-mm thick) having coated thereon a release layer of fluorine-containing resin (30- $\mu$ m thick), with the pressure force being designed to be 10 kgf. The heater is 800 W in output and its on-off control is conducted by a thermistor 4 so that the temperature of the surface of the fixing belt 1 is maintained at 190°C. Non-fixed toner particles 6 remaining on the recording paper P after transfer are fixed by heat of the heater and the pressure upon passing the nip portion to form fixed toner 7.